

The Intelligencer.

Office Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

It is our Yankee fishermen must go out of their way for bait, there is Mr. Bayard.

The value of Camden stock at the Permanent Seat depends upon the skill with which things have been consolidated.

It is observed that Republicans are trying to get through with the business of the extra session, and the other fellows are trying to tie it up.

Secretary Lamar's high opinion of John C. Calhoun is not of recent birth. But Mr. Lamar must admit that Calhoun doctrines received a set-back from which they never have recovered.

The art of how not to do it is being brilliantly exemplified by the Legislature. There is an undisputed effort to prolong the session, and it is succeeding beautifully. The people pay for every day of it.

Lord Lorne must enjoy his position in the royal family. Mrs. Lorne invited to go sight-seeing with her, but Victoria does not say turkey once to Mr. Lorne. Who wouldn't rather be a cat and cry mew?

This time it is the correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writing from Charleston, who says they are "going to go." Those who are prepared for surprises will not have their nerves shaken by anything that may happen.

Is the State railroad bill it is provided that the Commissioners shall not charge more than \$2.50 a day for hotel fare. If a \$3.00 hotel were to discriminate in favor of a railroad Commissioner, would that be a misdemeanor?

The London Times has forgotten how to be ashamed. It ought to prove the Parrell letter genuine or stop working it for Tory campaign capital. This sort of thing from the gravest newspaper in Great Britain is not creditable.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie extension scheme seems to have bottom to it. There is room for the new-comer, and Wheeling will give it a hearty welcome. If all that is said be true, the old town will be placed on an important new thoroughfare.

The railroad bill now before the Railroad Committee is understood to have Governor Wilson's approval. It is even understood to have been introduced by Mr. Chew at the Governor's request. It happens, however, that one of the chief provisions of the bill was denounced by the Governor in his message of January. This is the fourth section of the bill, identical with the much talked of fourth section of the Inter-State Commerce bill, relating to the long and the short hauls.

The Governor said that that provision in the Act of Congress that "the power that is placed in the hands of the Commission to permit discrimination by allowing a greater charge for a shorter than for a longer distance is not only dangerous, but virtually places the entire inter-State commerce of this vast country under the control of five men." He argued that if a railroad passing through this State were permitted to charge \$40.00 on a car load of freight to Baltimore and \$90.00 from West Virginia to Baltimore, "it would strike the most ordinary understanding as not only unjust, but contrary to the purposes and genius of a Constitution that was created to promote the general welfare; . . . yet that is exactly the power that this bill places in the hands of the Commission."

He therefore did "not believe that such a provision is in harmony with the fundamental law of our country; but, on the contrary, is unconstitutional and void."

Assuming the Governor's reasoning to be sound, would it not apply as well to an act of the Legislature permitting like discrimination by the railroads within West Virginia, and placing in the hands of three men the power to authorize a less charge for longer than for shorter distances? Would it be less unjust, for example, to charge more for a car load from Gratton to Baltimore than from Wheeling to Baltimore, than in the case cited by the Governor?

If the Governor has not changed his mind since January, would he not veto the bill? And if he did not, how would he square himself with himself on a question which has not materially changed in three months?

A REMOVAL OF THE WAIL.

An Old Bomb Explodes at Harper's Ferry Wounding a Number of Persons.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va., April 26.—A picnic party Sunday afternoon on Bolivar Heights above town came across an old bombshell, a relic of the war. It was taken to Major Corcoran's house and several young men were playing with it. Suddenly the bomb exploded, blowing it into the air, and the explosion was heard for miles around. The bomb was a relic of the war, and was taken to Major Corcoran's house and several young men were playing with it.

James Frank, hand terribly lacerated. Edward Pales, jaw bone broken, skull fractured and leg broken. William Turner, one foot torn off. Agnes White, aged 14, right leg blown off below the knee.

George Willie, age six, left leg blown off. Thomas Wilson, age sixteen, severely burned. Agnes White and Edward Pales are not expected to live. The furniture in the room was shattered and the window glass blown out.

Runaway Freight Train.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 26.—A Bradford, Pa., special says a loaded coal train of fifty cars on the Erie road ran away near Big Sandy this morning and jumped the track, where going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The train was completely wrecked and broken into pieces. Several persons were seriously injured. Lacroix, it is thought, will die. The loss to the company will reach several thousand dollars.

Marriage Announced.

New York, April 26.—Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court today confirmed the findings of the jury to the effect that Mary or Minnie Clark was not entitled to a divorce from Hercules Kibben, whom she claimed to have married, because at the time she was under the influence of liquor, and was not able to understand what he was doing. The judge annuls the marriage.

AT THE OLD STAND.

THE CAMDEN CONTINGENT

Using All Means in Their Power to Delay Legislation—How They "Ole the List."

Governor Wilson's Railroad Bill Gets Turned Over—Senatorial Question.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 26.—The session still drags its slow length along. The Senate was in session only about two hours today and did nothing important. The House took a recess at 1 o'clock till 7:30, giving the railroad committee the afternoon. The House passed three bills, and in all respects showed much more disposition to push business than the Senate.

In the latter body the minority is getting the Democratic majority on the record in a way that no future effort can ever explain a way. This morning Morris' motion to suspend the rules and push the general appropriation bill through its several readings was voted down, 11 to 10.

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In both Houses Republicans have introduced the appropriation bill, the only important measure, and have so far as possible prevented a waste of time by delaying the previous question and other motions to adjourn, but the numbers are against them.

In the House today Mr. Woods introduced House Bill No. 18, relating to the taxation and certifying of costs in felony cases. The bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

The Joint Committee on Railroads heard arguments this afternoon against the proposed bill. A commission to regulate railroad traffic and charges by W. A. Quarrier, Judge J. H. Ferguson and Col. John Swann. They all held the bill up to ridicule and contempt as an extravagant, needless and inequal measure.

Governor Wilson was politely but nearly knocked out in one round.

Hon. B. H. Byrne desires to appear tomorrow in favor of the bill and several others remain to be heard against it. There is no reason to doubt that the committee will report adversely, as there is in the bill matter which Governor Wilson himself says renders the Interstate law as passed by Congress unconstitutional.

At the night session of the House the General Appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Chew of the Finance Committee and read the first time. Of the two hours and a half in session but half an hour was devoted to the bill. The bill was then referred to the committee on the part of the House.

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EXPULSION BY THE KNIGHTS.

Three Assemblies of Carpet Weavers Who Refused to Strike.

New York, April 26.—The three local assemblies of carpet weavers in this city have been suspended by the General Executive Board for insubordination.

Such was the statement made by a member of the Executive Board of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, at Pythagoras Hall, this afternoon. He gave no other particulars of what the act of insubordination was. From other sources, however, it was learned that the members of the three assemblies, Nos. 2355, 4255 and 4717, work in the carpet factory of E. S. Higgins & Co., and are attached to the Carpet Workers' National District Assembly, 126, and that they had refused to strike at the command of the General Executive Board.

"About two years and a half ago," said Superintendent Campbell, of Higgins & Co., who has been forty years in the employ, "the hands working in the factory were organized as Knights of Labor and for some time they have been in the hands of our counsel, and it was agreed that they should be given a short time to consider what to do. I asked Mr. Bailey for an extension of time, and he replied that he would consider it, and demanded that the persons be reinstated by 9 o'clock. I refused to obey any order from him. Bailey then went through the mills and ordered the people out. The works were stopped for about an hour."

When the carpet workers' local assemblies learned that Bailey had come to New York to put the persons discharged back to work it is even asserted that the intention was to bring about disruption of the carpet workers' organization, and it is claimed that documentary evidence to that effect will be forthcoming at the proper time. Saturday, April 16, the carpet workers' district assembly met in Philadelphia. Bailey had gone to the general assembly in this city, and had brought a document which was handed to the district master, Mr. W. A. Quarrier, Judge J. H. Ferguson and Col. John Swann. They all held the bill up to ridicule and contempt as an extravagant, needless and inequal measure.

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THE GREAT NULLIFIER

Monument to John C. Calhoun

Dedicated at Charleston Yesterday—Secretary Lamar Delivers the Eulogy on the Dead Statesman—Draws the Line Between Nullification and Secession.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26.—The Calhoun monument was dedicated this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a vast throng of spectators.

The exercises were under the auspices of the Ladies' Calhoun Monument Association. The rushing of visitors commenced yesterday morning, and all incoming trains since have been crowded with soldiers and civilian visitors.

Many prominent persons from all parts of the country were present, including Secretaries Lamar, Fairchild and Vilas, of the President's Cabinet; ex-Governor McGrath, Hon. James Simons, Speaker of the House; Governor Richardson and staff, Senators Voorhees and General Wade Hampton, Representative Dibble, together with many others from this and the adjoining States.

The city and shipping were profusely decorated and the military display was very brilliant. The weather today was superb, the air light and the sky cloudless, and yesterday's rain did not detract from the display.

All the military and civic organizations assembled in line this morning on the east and south batteries at 11 o'clock. At a quarter of twelve the line moved up Meeting street to Calhoun and then to the grand stand.

After reaching the grand stand on Citadel Green, the various organizations took the places assigned them by the marshals and the monument was dedicated.

Lamar's Oration.

After indulging in a brief sketch of Calhoun's personal characteristics, especially dwelling on his purity of character, which never was tainted with a suspicion of corruption, he introduced him into the lower house of Congress at the age of 27, just as the difficulties that resulted in the war of 1812 with Great Britain were culminating.

Calhoun was, perhaps, more than any one else, the inspiration of opposition to the Ohio protection tariff, and his efforts to search our ships and imprison our seamen. He cited the opinions of our public men at that day to show the higher estimate placed upon the patriotism and abilities of Calhoun during that memorable struggle with the first maritime power of the world.

Tracing the career of his distinguished subject step by step through his eventful life, from the House of Representatives, where he introduced the tariff bill, to the cabinet of Monroe, and then to the Senate of the United States, and next to the Vice Presidency, he dwelt upon that startling episode in his life, in which he resigned the second highest office in the Nation to champion a principle which he believed to be right.

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GOVERNOR HILL'S TACTICS.

He Puts Forward Again the Candidates of the Knights and the Grangers.

ALBANY, April 26.—The Senate chamber was densely thronged this evening in anticipation of a repetition of Friday's exciting scenes. The expectation was fulfilled, as immediately after the prayer the Governor's Private Secretary appeared and himself read a message announcing that the Governor withdrew the nominations of Rogers and Baker, Republicans, for railroad commissioners, and re-nominated Buckbee, the Knight of Labor, and Armstrong, the Granger.

The act of the Secretary was unprecedented, and was taken in the fear that the Senate might refuse to receive any message and in consequence reject the nominations. The Senate may hold that the Governor cannot withdraw nominations without its consent, and may proceed to confirm Baker and Rogers anyway. If this is taken long legislation will result.

The immediate effect of to-night's action, of course, makes Governor Hill temporarily "solid" again with the Knights of Labor and Grangers, who were growing highly incensed against him at the withdrawal of their candidates on Wednesday last. No impeachment of Lieutenant Governor Jones will be attempted. There is no reason to apprehend that Republican legislators will be held responsible for the action of the Governor.

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